

April 15, 2002

Mr. Kenneth A. Stewart Associate General Counsel Texas Department of Transportation 125 East 11th Street Austin, Texas 78701-2483

OR2002-1871

Dear Mr. Stewart:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 161267.

The Texas Department of Transportation (the "department") received a request for "Trash-Off" records relating to the Paris District and Hunt County for 1999, 2000, and 2001. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you raise and have reviewed the information you submitted.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code, the "litigation exception," provides in part:

- (a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.
- (c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body that raises section 552.103 has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents sufficient to establish the applicability of this exception to the information that it seeks to withhold. The governmental body must

demonstrate: (1) that litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information and (2) that the information in question is related to that litigation. See University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas Legal Found., 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App. – Austin 1997, no pet.); Heard v. Houston Post Co., 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App. – Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); see also Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. Id.

The question of whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a caseby-case basis. See Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). To establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office with "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." Id. You inform this office that the requestor has filed a charge of discrimination complaint against the department with the Texas Commission on Human Rights (the "TCHR"). You also state that the requested information relates to the complaint. This office has determined that the filing of a complaint with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission indicates that litigation is reasonably anticipated. See Open Records Decision No. 336 (1982). The TCHR operates as a federal deferral agency under section 706(c) of title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5. The EEOC defers jurisdiction to the TCHR over complaints alleging employment discrimination. Id. Therefore, based on your representations and the submitted copy of the complaint, we find that the department reasonably anticipated litigation when it received this request for information. We also find that the information in question relates to the anticipated litigation. We therefore conclude that the department may withhold the requested information at this time under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

In reaching this conclusion, we assume that the department does not seek to withhold information that the opposing party has seen or to which she has had access. The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing the opposing party to obtain information that relates to the litigation through discovery procedures. See Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4-5 (1990). Therefore, information to which the opposing party has had access in the course of the litigation may not be withheld from public disclosure under section 552.103. See Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). We also note that the applicability of section 552.103 ends once the related litigation concludes or is no longer reasonably anticipated. See Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the

full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. Id. § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. Id. § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. Id. § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

James W. Morris, III

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

JWM/sdk

Mr. Kenneth A. Stewart - Page 4

Ref: ID# 161267

Enc: Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)